•newsletter•

DIVISION OF CLINICAL AND ABNORMAL PSYCHOLOGY

August 1950 Vol. 3, No. 6

Editors: Carl R. Rogers
Anne Roe
Harry V. McNeill

UTILIZATION OF CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGISTS IN CURRENT EMERGENCY

Various Federal agencies, including those of the Defense Department, have been canvassed for information regarding possible expansion of psychologist personnel in view of the current situation in Korea. In general, replies indicated that it was not possible to foresee developments and formulate policies at this time. The Department of the Army, however, provided the following statement regarding the recruitment of clinical psychologists:

"At the present time normal and orderly expansion of clinical psychological functions within the Department of the Army will be accomplished through usual Reserve procedure currently in operation:

1. Extended Active Duty is available for clinical psychologists or psychological assistants who are Medical Service Corps Reserve officers, and who:
   a. Hold Ph.D. degree, or
   b. Hold Master's degree plus two years of clinical experience.

   Application should be made through Organized Reserve Corps to appropriate Army Commander.
2. Commissions in the Medical Service Corps Reserve are available to qualified clinical psychologists who were former officers in World War II but who do not presently have Reserve commissions. Application should be made as in 1 above.
3. Commissions in clinical psychology in the Medical Service Corps are available to individuals who possess the Ph.D. degree but who do not fall into the category listed in 2 above. Apply as in 1 above.
4. Graduate students matriculated in a university accredited for training in clinical psychology are eligible for commission and participation in the Medical Service Corps Reserve in accordance with the provisions of the Senior Psychology Student Program of the Department of the Army. Application should be made to the Office of the Surgeon General, Department of the Army, Washington 25, D.C."

AMENDMENT TO THE BY-LAWS

The Secretary's Office intends to propose, through the Executive Committee, at the annual business meeting of the Division, an amendment to the Division By-Laws as indicated below. This proposed amendment is presented here for advance consideration by the membership, in accordance with procedures prescribed for amendment of By-Laws.

Proposed amendment to Article III, Section 4: "The Secretary-Treasurer shall also serve as one of the Division Representatives during his term in office, and election to the position of Secretary-Treasurer shall automatically carry election as Division Representative for the same period."

The reason for this proposal is that it has been very difficult for the Secretary to keep in close touch with general affairs of APA. The proposed arrangement would make it very much easier. Terms of Secretary and of Division Representative are each three years so that no further provision would be necessary.

* * * * *

Copies of Division 12 By-Laws are available to APA members upon request to the Division Secretary's Office.

NEW JOURNAL

Clinical psychologists may be interested in the announcement of a new journal whose primary aim is to present current psychological and psychiatric thinking in its specific application to the work of the religious leader. The journal is Pastoral Psychology, the editor is Dr. Simon Doniger, the address is 259-09 Northern Boulevard, Great Neck, New York, and the subscription price is $3 per year. APA members on the Editorial Board are Lawrence Frank, Molly Harrower, Paul Johnson and Carl Rogers. Psychiatrists on the Board are Daniel Blain, Lawson Lowrey, and William Menninger.

DIVISION COMMITTEE REPORTS

PROGRAM COMMITTEE

In planning the Penn State meetings, the Program Committee has attempted to operate as much as possible in terms of the wishes of the Divisional membership. These plans were published in the December 1949 Newsletter of the Division as part of an invitation to program participation, together with a request that members send in suggestions for making the meetings more useful and interesting. The response to this invitation was gratifying. Many of the suggestions were acted upon by the Committee in the process of organizing a coherent and representative program of papers, round-tables and symposia. Some suggestions could not be incorporated into the program for the obvious reason that organization must always mean some elimination, and elimination often of excellent proposals. We hope that those proposals which could not be utilized at Penn State will be resubmitted to the new Program Committee after it has been constituted in the fall. Letters have been sent to the proponents suggesting this procedure.

In giving emphasis to symposia and round tables we have followed the general procedure adopted by the Program Committee that planned the Denver meeting. This has been done both because of the satisfaction expressed in questionnaires filled out at the Denver meeting by members attending, and because of the fact that a large number of proposals for symposia and round tables was received between January and April, following our call for program participation in the Newsletter; with one exception no interest in papers to be read was expressed. The exception was a forthright letter objecting to the apparent slighting of read papers in the plans for the Penn State program. The Committee, in response to this protest, has recommended to the Division President and to the Chairman of the Research Committee of the Division that a study of the Penn State meeting be made by the Research Committee with this protest in view. The Research Committee has consented to make a study and bring in a report to the Divisional Executive Committee in the fall. This report will eventually be turned over to the new Program Committee for its consideration and guidance.

Your Committee was faced with a difficult task in making its selections of papers, round tables and symposia for September because of the large amount of good material submitted. An attempt was made to set up as well balanced a program as possible, and one that would represent the interests of the membership as a whole, rather than those merely of the Committee members. It was our conviction that our judgment should be determined by the expressed interests of the membership, as far as we could obtain such expression, and that our private opinions should not shape the program. We are giving no details of program make-up here, since by the time this report reaches the membership the printed program will already have appeared.

In concluding, the Committee wishes to urge the membership to make known its preferences and its desires to the new Program Committee for the 1951 meeting early. Even with the gratifying response which the present Committee received to its call, there was only an exceedingly small fraction of the membership represented in it. We urge not only that recommendations for specific items be made, and dissatisfactions expressed, but that wholly new approaches be suggested to the new Committee. If the membership will remember that a program committee is a small group of amateurs asked to carry out a function of the highest importance to the Division as a whole, and not a group of hardened bureaucrats intent on putting across a predigested unpopular plan, it will be in a position to be of assistance to their representatives who need and want assistance. The members who responded to our appeal gave every evidence of understanding our need and of knowing how to be of help to us. We ask for the 1951 Committee many times the amount of assistance of the same high quality which the present Committee enjoyed.

Norman Cameron, Chairman
Noble Kelly
Victor Raimy
Anne Roe, ex-officio

NOMINATIONS AND ELECTIONS COMMITTEE

During the past year the basic function of the Nominations Committee was altered and curtailed by the adoption of the amendment to the By-Laws of the Division providing that:

> "The Committee on Nominations and Elections shall distribute a preferential nominating ballot to all members in January of each year. This ballot shall provide spaces for writing 3 names in order of preference for each position to be filled. These votes shall be counted by giving a weight of 3 to each first choice, 2 for second choice, and 1 for third choice. The Committee shall then designate the 4 highest-ranking names for President-Elect, for President if required, and for Secretary-Treasurer as nominees, and the others, in rank order, as alternates. For Members-at-Large of the Executive Committee and for Divisional Representatives the highest-ranking names shall be designated as nominees to a total of twice as many names as there are positions to be filled. In case of ties among nominees or alternates, the Committee shall vote on the names so tied to determine their final ranks. No person shall appear on the final ballot as nominee for more than one position, except that nominees for Divisional Representatives may also stand for election as officers. The Committee will ascertain that nominees are consulted on their willingness to serve and, when indicated, on their preference of positions."

In virtue of the above amendment which was ruled by President Rogers as being immediately effective, the Nominations Committee discontinued its work (already begun) of selecting a parallel list of nominees, and devoted its remaining efforts to the clerical job assigned to it. The work of the Nominations Committee, therefore, consisted essentially of sending out ballots and collecting and tallying the results of the nominations made by the membership of the Division. The present report is a review of this year's experience with the new method of nominating candidates together with such comment as has been suggested by it.

Ballots were sent to 1150 members of the Division in the January 1950 Newsletter. Of the 1150 ballots sent, 227 or 19.7% were returned, of which all but 11 ballots were used in tallying. The 11 not used were those which were marred by voters who failed in one way or another to conform with voting instructions. The 216 voters nominated 144 different persons for President-Elect, 254 for Divisional Representatives, and 174 for Members-at-Large. These ballots were then tallied preferentially (simple weighting of 3-2-1 for first, second and third place) and the list containing the names of those receiving the highest numbers of votes sent on to the Executive Secretary of the APA. In accordance with Dr. Dael Wolfle's request a considerably larger number of names of candidates than needed for each office was submitted. It will be of interest to the membership that for President-Elect for example, of the first 10 names submitted, 6 declined, and similarly for the other offices. The names of the persons who finally accepted nominations for each of the offices are those who appeared in the final election ballot of the APA.

In going over the experience with the new method of nominating officers the Nominations Committee was impressed by the following points:

1. The small percentage of members (19.7%) who took the trouble to send in nomination ballots. We say small in an absolute sense, though it is quite possible that Division 12 as a whole does no worse than other APA Division memberships.
2. A more serious matter for concern is the large number of candidates per office on initial ballots. For example, in the case of the nomination for President-Elect, 124 candidates submitted on 216 ballots not only reflects a lack of acquaintanceship of the membership with presidential timber but also makes obvious the possibility of small special interest groups rather easily controlling the nominations.

While a single experience does not permit definitive conclusions, the above findings are sufficiently striking to bring into question the wisdom of completely eliminating the additional method of nominating candidates. In this connection it should be noted that although the new nominations' amendment was duly submitted, it received practically no discussion apart from two accompanying (one pro and one con) letters which appeared in the Newsletter carrying the amendment. Irrespective of ultimate decisions on nominating procedures, the Committee makes the following recommendations:

1. Steps should be taken to bring out greater participation of the membership in the primary nominations.
2. The Newsletter should be used for presenting the qualifications of nominees by providing information regarding eligible persons.
3. The membership should be acquainted through the Newsletter and otherwise, with the concrete tasks required by the various offices of the Division. As one member of the Committee put it, "Before you can pick the right man for the job, you have to know what the job is, and not just whom you want to honor".

It is hoped that the points made by the Committee will be brought up for discussion at the Division APA meeting in September.

David Wechsler, Chairman
Robert Holt
David Shakow
Starke Hathaway
Ruth Tolman

MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE

The Membership Committee has recommended the following persons for membership in the Division of Clinical and Abnormal Psychology of the APA. Not all persons who filed applications prior to the February 15th deadline are listed. This is because (1) their applications were either disapproved by the Membership Committee or (2) processing or an application had not been completed at the time of preparing this report. (Some evaluators suggested by applicants just do not reply to correspondence!) Those whose processing is completed in time for the September meeting will be added to the list of applicants below.

It is to be noted that the Membership Committee is empowered merely to recommend persons to the Executive Committee. Their approved list is then submitted to the Division membership at the September meeting for final vote. Associates are elected by the vote of the Division membership at the annual meeting; election of Fellows has to be approved by the APA Council of Representatives.

TRANSFER FROM ASSOCIATE TO FELLOW:

Bergman, Paul
Bell, John
Bellak, Leopold
Berkowitz, Bernard
Bowes, Norman T.
Broxson, John
Cotzin, Milton
Grassi, Joseph R.
Greenberg, Pearl
Holt, Robert R.
Holzberg, Jules D.
Honzik, Charles
Klein, George S.
Klinger, M.Pauline
Shepard, Eugene

APPLICATIONS FELLOW:

Ball, Robert J.
Bone, Harry
Carroll, Herbert
Chandler, Constance
Elkisch, Paula
Greene, Paul C.
Guanella, Frances
Heiser, Karl F.
Henry, William E.
Katz, Ernest
Kisker, George
Leland, Lorraine
Lewis, Helen B.
Machover, Karen
Morgan, Clellan
Morgan, Olive J.
Porter, Elias H., Jr.
Rouke, Fabian L.
Taylor, William S.
Travis, Lee E.
Wagner, Mazie E.
Warkentin, John
Weisskopf, Edith A.
Wolpe, Zelda

DIVISION AFFILIATE:

Gore, Thomas L.

APPLICATIONS FOR ASSOCIATE

Aborn, Murray
Abramson, Leonard
Aldaba-Lim, Estefania
Augustine, Catherine
Ausubel, David P.
Axelrod, Joseph
Bachrach, Arthur
Blackwell, Ernestine
Blackwell, Thomas
Bowles, George K.
Boyd, Robert D.
Brackbill, Glen A.
Braun, Rosalyn
Brennan, Martin J.
Brody, Benjamin
Brody, Silvia
Brown, Manuel N.
Brown, Vera A.
Butler, John M.
Caldwell, Marcus B.
Carp, Frances M.
Childe, Laurel
Clarke, Sarah Ann
Cohen, William J.
Cole, Cletus A.
Coyle, J. Emerson
Crowell, Sarah E.
Cruickshank, William
Dawson, Joseph G.
Delp, Harold A.
Dietrich, Donald H.
Dorken, Herbert O.
Downing, Joseph F.
Ehrenreich, Gerald
Everett, Evalyn G.
Ewing, Thomas M.
Feldman, Marvin J.
Fields, Sidney
Fine, Reuben
Fite, Margaretta
Fox, Charlotte
Freeman, Max
Friedman, Samuel
Geist, Harold
Gerstenlauer, Charles
Gilbert, Harry B.
Gold, Bernard
Gondor, Lily H.
Gordon, Myron H.
Gordon, Thomas
Grossman, David
Guerriero, Michael
Gurvich, Bernice
Gurvitz, Milton S.
Hackbusch, Florentine
Harvey, Lucy Jean
Haygood, J.Douglas
Hinkel, Edgar J.
Hirschhorn, Boris
Hoch, Erasmus
Holtzman, Wayne
Hubbart, Dwight
Johnson, Thomas M.
Kahn, David
Kalinkowitz, Bernard
Kane, Mary G.
Kell, Bill J.
Kew, Clifton
Korner, Ija N.
Kowrach, Rev. E.J.
Kransdorf, Morris
Krinsky, Alexander
Lacovara, Dominick
Lasaga, Jose I.
Levin, Allen R.
Levinger, Leah
Lieberman, Solomon
Lifton, Walter M.
Maisner, Edna A.
Margolin, Joseph
Matthews, Jack
McCary, James L.
Mee, Elizabeth
Michaux, William
Mitchell, Dorothy
Moore, Harriett
Myers, Julian S.
Nash, Helen
Nydes, Jule
O'Connor, Donald
Olson, Justus
Pancerz, Helen K.
Palmer, James O.
Peckarsky, Adeline
Peterson, Kenneth
Phillips, Ewing
Prince, Cyrus E.
Rappaport, Sheldon
Raskin, Nathaniel
Raylesberg, Daniel
Redmount, Robert
Ressner, Joseph E.
Rook, LeRoy H.
Ross, Harmona F.
Ross, Josephine
Rudikoff, Esselyn
Salter, Mary D.
Saxe, Carl H.
Schafer, Sarah
Scheidlinger, Saul
Seeman, Julius
Simos, Irving
Staiman, Martin
Staniszewski, Irene
Staton, Thomas
Stein, Kenneth
Stone, Phillip
Streich, Eugene
Swartzlander, Earl
Theaman, Milton
Tierney, Katharine
Tierney, Thomas E.
Vandenberg, Steven
Waner, Frances G.
Weingarten, Erica
Williamson, Margaret
Wilson, Margaret B.
Wishner, Julius
Woolf, Henriette
Zadek, Mildred

This list is published in order to enable the membership to make recommendations or register objections. Comments should be sent either to the Secretary of the Division, Dr. Anne Roe, or to the Chairman of the Membership Committee, Dr. Robert A. Young, before September 3 so that they may be considered at the Executive Committee meeting.

Robert A. Young, Chairman
Howard White
Charles R. Strother
Dorothy Marquis
W. Maxon Mathews
Anne Roe, ex-officio

INTERPROFESSIONAL RELATIONS

This Committee, functioning as a study, rather than contact, agency of the Division has considered areas of professional relations which could be constructively surveyed. Preliminary work has been done on a questionnaire designed to examine the atmosphere in which interprofessional contacts are made by members of the Division who are engaged in teaching clinical psychology.

A physical meeting of representatives of the Committee (Hunt, Kendig, Sears) was held with Walter Slote and George Levinrew, representatives of the American Association of Psychiatric Social Workers. This was for the purpose of iniating a contact between the two organizations for the exploration and study of problems of mutual concern to psychiatric social workers and clinical psychologists. A detailed report of this discussion has been presented to the Division's Executive Committee.

Pauline S.Sears, Chairman
J. McV. Hunt
Martha Ericson Dale
Isabelle Kendig
Joseph Brewer
P. Douglas Courtney

POST-DOCTORAL TRAINING COMMITTEE

The Committee on Post-Doctoral Training has devoted itself completely during the present year to the job of organizing an Advanced Training Institute in Clinical Psychology. The Institute will be held from August 26 through September 2, 1950, at the Pennsylvania State College. The following offerings will be presented by the indicated instructors: Therapy with Adults, Carl Rogers; Psychodiagnostics, Julian Rotter; Clinical Research, Joseph Zubin.

In planning and organizing this Institute every possible effort has been made to utilize the previous thinking and work of the Committee under the chairmanship of Dr. Anne Roe. In September, 1949, a meeting of the Committee was held in Denver. Also present were Dr. Anne Roe, retiring Committee Chairman, Dr. Carl R. Rogers, Division President, Dr. E. V. Moore, Head, Department of Psychology, Pennsylvania State College, and Dr. Robert Bernreuter of the Pennsylvania State College.

At this meeting, several understandings were reached. First, the group agreed that any institute planned by the Committee should be at a very high level and that the concept of refresher training should be avoided. Second, it was felt that the training should cover the fields of diagnosis, therapy, and research. Some specific suggestions were made about the type of training that should be offered in these three fields. In the case of diagnosis, it was felt that the projective techniques should represent the subject matter area. However, the group hoped that this course would not deal merely with the administration, scoring, and interpretation of these devices but also with their use in developing diagnosis and treatment plans. The group decided that the emphasis in the research instruction should be upon problems of research design in the clinical area, with particular attention to the many problems peculiar to research involving clinical work and clinical subjects. With respect to therapy, those present agreed that two courses could be justified--namely, therapy with adults and therapy with children. It was also felt that the staff for this instruction should include a psychiatrist as well as a clinical psychologist. Third, it was agreed that the training institute should last from 7 to 10 days. A fourth result of this meeting was the concensus that staff members should be asked to serve for approximately $50 a day. Finally, the group felt that the institute should attempt to be self-supporting with respect to actual instructional costs and that no financial subsidy, as such, should be sought.

Essentially, the considerations enumerated above have been met. Diagnosis, therapy, and research are covered. The Institute will be self-supporting with an anticipated enrollment of 35 persons, each paying a tuition fee of $50. The instructors will receive a stipend of $400 each, leaving some funds for local management and secretarial costs during the actual Institute.

Originally, it was planned to have a course on Therapy with Children, and Dr. George Gardner, Director of the Judge Baker Guidance Center agreed to teach it. Unfortunately, he became ill in May and had to withdraw at the adamant insistance of his physician. It was impossible to secure an adequate replacement for Dr. Gardner, and it was necessary to cancel this course. It was possible to accept a few of the applicants for the Therapy with Children Course in other offerings of the Institute.

The Institute is limited to Fellows and Associates of the Division. The response of the Division membership has been very gratifying. The applicants have been persons of extremely good training and experience. The selection of those that could be accepted was a difficult job, since an outside limit of 12 was set for each course. The Committee and Institute Staff Members met in Detroit on May 5 for the purpose of selecting enrollees. Most of the decisions were made there. The Chairman was empowered by the group to make decisions about a few late applicants and concerning a few cases in which he was instructed to make additional inquiries. We hope that we have done this part of the job well.

The Pennsylvania State College is making its physical facilities and housing arrangements available for the Institute. In other words, the College is covering the overhead costs of the Institute as far as physical facilities are concerned. Dr. Moore and his staff have been extremely helpful and cooperative. The Committee and the Division are much indebted to Dr. Moore, his staff and the Pennsylvania State College.

It would have been better if this report could have been written after the Institute. No

real evaluation of the project is possible now. The Committee and Institute Staff Members feel that it will be a success. We hope we are right.

Joseph Bobbitt, Chairman
Julian Rotter
Robert I. Watson
Ann Magaret
David Shakow

PSYCHOTHERAPY COMMITTEE

During the year the Committee has prepared a report in which the response to the therapy questionnaire made by the psychologists in the V.A. are specially analyzed and contrasted with the responses given by the entire responding. Secondly, a follow-up study had been made with a sample of the responding group to help determine the accuracy with which the questionnaires were filled out in the first place. Since frequencies of some responses seem quite out of line with what the Committee felt it reasonable to expect for the questions in the group sampled, the actual error was about 25%. The Chairman met with the Executive Committee of the Division to ask for instruction as to how to proceed in view of humorous inadequacies discovered in the questionnaire and in the way in which it had been filled out. Reports supplementary to that of 1949 are now being completed and will be presented to the Executive Committee in September. These include a report on private practice, one on the methodology used in analyzing the questionnaire, a set of tables giving the facts of the breakdown in tabular form, and finally a set of recommendations for action by the committee."

Stanley G. Estes, Chairman
Arthur W. Combs
Peter Blos
Milton Wexler
Nicholas Hobbs
Paul Huston

RESEARCH COMMITTEE

I. As the membership of the Division continues to increase, the Research Committee has become concerned with media for the communication of research findings. Following our suggestions last year, the Committee on Publications Outlets was created and has been studying such matters as the amount of space available for clinical and abnormal papers in the APA and other journals, publication lag, anticipated increases in the volume of clinical publications, etc. Parallel problems may exist with respect to research reports at the annual meetings of the APA. By arrangement with Dr. Rogers, Dr. Cameron and the Program Committee, the Research Committee is undertaking a special study of the following problems:

A. The ratio of papers submitted by members of the Division to the number accepted for publication. This ratio will be compared with that obtaining for the other Divisions of the APA, and it is anticipated that the ratio will be higher for the Clinical Division. For example, at the 1950 meetings of the Western Psychological Association, almost half of the papers submitted were in the clinical-personality area. This represents a significant increase over previous years, and probably reflects a continuing trend. Our findings should provide a basis for time allotments at the APA meetings.

B. The Committee will attempt to define some criteria which will help to guide the Program Committee in evaluating papers offered for presentation.

C. If feasible and if the Executive Committee and the Program Committee think it desirable, we shall poll the membership on their reactions to the various kinds of presentations at the meetings: research papers, round tables, symposia, discussion groups, etc.

II. During the year the Committee completed a first listing of sources of funds for the support of research in clinical psychology. It has become apparent that this will have to be a continuing project with supplements to the list being issued from time to time as additional information becomes available.

III. The Committee's plans for a series of research memoranda are continuing. One publisher has indicated interest in the series and a member of the Committee (H. Gough) is proceeding with the listing of topics, contributors, etc.

Robert E. Harris, Chairman
Urie Bronfenbrenner
Eugenia Hanfman
Donald MacKinnon
John Eberhart
Harrison Gough
George S. Klein

COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATION OUTLETS IN CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY

Previous reports of this Committee have set forth its objectives and the methods chosen for getting the needed data: we want now to summarize some of our findings to date and to make a few recommendations based on questionnaires completed by all nine APA editors and five others.

Our first and most important finding to date is that the journals are receiving a growing volume of manuscripts in clinical psychology, but they are piling up on a few favored journals while others are virtually ignored. The result is that the editors of a small handful of publications are overworked and the lag of publication in their journals is getting quite long, although their rejection rates are increasing. At the same time, other possible publication outlets for clinical psychology have fairly low rejection rates and short lags, but few manuscripts are submitted to them. Furthermore, still other journals are willing to accept certain kinds of articles within the range of interests of this Division's members, but they seem to be considered by our authors only rarely.

The situation seems to be one of faulty distribution, therefore, rather than an absolute shortage of publication outlets. Significantly, some editors seem to be unaware of this state of affairs. One of them, whose journal is among the hardest pressed, indicates a feeling of obligation to publish everything submitted that comes up to his standards with the result of a long gap between acceptance and publication. The causes of this disproportionate piling up on some journals are less clear; we can only report our impression that the journals that are overloaded have the largest circulations, and that disapproval of certain editorial policies influences some authors in their choice of the journals to which they submit their manuscripts. There is certainly a "vicious circle" effect at work, also: if an editor has few articles from which to choose, he has to print more that are inferior in quality, which probably causes his circulation to drop and fewer contributions to be submitted. As one editor remarked, "Editors don't publish trash because they love trash, or because they don't recognize the stuff for what it is. Editors publish trash because they love to see their journals functioning in a normal manner in the setting in which they exist."

Another finding which strongly supports the above diagnosis is the widespread feeling among editors that there are far from too many good clinical contributions; there seems to be a dearth, if anything, of well-planned, well-executed and well-written articles in the clinical field. As long as some journals, whose pages are open to the output of our Division, have to print manuscripts which are frankly recognized as inferior in quality, the need is not for new outlets but for action to change the conditions that underly the present maldistribution. It can only benefit psychology, in the opinion of this Committee, to have a little more competition and survival of the fittest. One editor speaks for several others when he writes, "I am inclined to think there is already too much published in psychology. To expand the size [or presumably, the number] of journals is likely to mean decreasing the quality of contents. The proper solution, it seems to me, is more rejections and shorter articles."

The problem of publication lag is closely related to that of maldistribution. About half of the journals polled have a lag of nine months or less, averaging a little over six months; the slower half have an average lag of a full year. There seems to be a high correlation between number of contributions received and lag, and even an appreciable positive relation of both to rejection rate. The problem of lag seems to have been worse in the primarily non-clinical than in the clinical journals in the past, but the latter have recently caught up with the overall average, which seems to be a little under 10 months.

We have learned that there is an irreducible minimum lag of about 3 months, required to do the work of producing a journal, and that most editors feel quite uncomfortable when on the average less than 6 months elapses between acceptance of articles and their appearance in print. At present there are several editors who express a wish that they had more good accepted articles on hand with which to make up future issues before deadlines stare them in the face. One says that he arbitrarily holds lag to "not less than 9 months nor more than 15, an average of 12", claiming that this much is necessary for any quarterly journal. Actually he makes some articles wait 18 months or more before publication, and other editors do not agree that such long delays are necessary: "The lag in publication in most psychology journals is intolerable and needless. Prompt publication, lag not over 6 months should be possible for all of them."

So far this report has been concerned with the situation in the present and the recent past, although our main interest is in the future. It is difficult to make any forecasts before analyzing the postcard questionnaires that are still pouring in as this report is being written. The editors for the most part are reluctant to prophesy, but a few indicate their expectations that the recent increase in the number of clinical manuscripts received will continue, and that their rejection rates will have to increase also, to more than 50%. No one seems to think that such rejection rates are going to keep good contributions from being published. In fact, the opinion was voiced several times that the overall quality of papers within the broad field of clinical (as we defined it) was poorer than that of others: "Clinical papers need tightening on statistical presentation and less groping in phrasing"; "The few mss. in clinical which have genuine systematic and theoretical import have been none too good, and do not compare favorably yet with mss. submitted from other fields"; "One gets the impression of poor design and inadequate theory in a great many of the manuscripts from the clinical and abnormal field."

This state of affairs is one that deserves some thought by the Division's members. It may be that the contemporary pressure to turn out large numbers of new Ph.D.'s in clinical psychology could have the effect of exacerbating the situation. The people who are responsible for the training of clinical psychologists should know that if their trainees ever want to make any contributions to their field, there is likely to be much sharper competition for journal space in the future than has been true in the past. Far from relaxing standards of training in scientif method, they should take their responsibilities in this area more seriously.

Recommendations:

1. The Committee see no present need for any new publication outlets in clinical psychology, but urge that best use be made of the existing media. To this end we suggest:
   a. That the editors of journals that are most heavily pressed select more rigorously and refer as many papers as possible to other journals.
   b. That publicity be given to the range of existing journals the pages of which are open to contributions from members of this Division. We propose to draw up a list of journals for the assistance of both editors and authors indicating the kinds of articles publishable in each and the kinds particularly wanted by the editors. We already have some useful information of the last kind.
   c. That when further expansion of outlets is needed, it be met by increasing the size of existing journals before starting others. There has, of course, already been a great increase in the words printed in most if not all APA journals in the last 5 years, but most editors feel that further expansion of pages is possible and desirable.

2. We recommend that editors of all psychological journals make vigorous efforts to hold publication lag to no more than 9 months, by rejecting what is clearly unworthy of being a part of the scientific record and referring the rest of any surplus elsewhere, as well as by cutting down the average length of articles.

3. The facilities of the American Documentation Institute should be more widely publicized, and editors should make more of an effort to take advantage of it in shortening published articles. APA journals are just beginning to try it: only four editors replied that they had used the ADI, and two of those were enthusiastic about it. Others seem indifferent or even "suspicious of such services...want nothing to do with it myself." Some educational work needs to be done to make known the numerous different ways in which the ADI may be of help to psychologists.
   a. Specifically, we urge that the APA use its good offices to urge universities that require publication of Ph.D. theses to accept microfilm publication. Watson Davis, the head of ADI, reports that many universities already have adopted such a policy, which is a great financial relief to the doctoral candidate.
   b. We urge also that there be full public discussion of the knotty problems of just what aspects of a paper must be published in a journal and what parts may be made available on microfilm through the ADI. The issue is also relevant to the current emphasis on shortening articles generally. We propose to initiate the discussion in a separate report soon.

4. Since many publishing delays and editorial headaches could be prevented by more careful initial preparation of manuscripts by authors, we recommend that a revised and amplified version of the Anderson-Valentine article be published soon and given wide publicity. We understand

that such a guide is to appear in about 6 months; meanwhile, authors should consult Anderson, J.E. and Valentine, W.L., Psychol. Bull., 1944, 41, 345-376, and Hunt, J. McV., J. Abnorm. Soc. Psychol., 1950, 45, 3-6, for help in tighter organization of papers and more concise writing.

5. We endorse the suggestion of one editor that all journals present the date of receipt with each article, and that they make known their circulation figures annually. The former procedure (for which cogent arguments are advanced in Paterson, D.G., Amer. Psychologist, 1948, 3, 419-421) would have the advantage of attracting more manuscripts to the smaller journals with short lags.

An extended version of this preliminary report will be submitted to the Secretary's Office, giving detailed results of the questionnaire sent to editors.

Robert Holt, Chairman Martin Scheerer
E. Lowell Kelly Jerry Carter, Jr.

COMMITTEE ON TEACHING CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY

The Committee has considered and has taken exploratory steps in the initiation of two projects. In the first, the Committee would compile information on new dissertation topics, together with relevant details concerning hypotheses and designs, to be made available semi-annually for the guidance and information of students planning their own dissertation research and for the benefit of graduate advisors. The second consists, at present, of working out arrangements for collecting case materials and test protocols which might be used for teaching purposes. If easily obtainable, such supplementary materials could extend the range and diversity of teaching cases available at any one training station or university in an economical and useful manner. This represents a revival of a project initiated by this Committee several years ago. The Committee has also set up a Sub-Committee on Audio-Visual Aids, Dr. Elias Katz, Chairman, which is now in process of organization.

Howard Hunt, Chairman Hubert Coffey
Solomon Machover Eliot Rodnick
Leon A. Pennington

COMMITTEE ON RELATIONS TO THE DIVISION OF EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

No physical meeting of the Committee has been possible during the past year. Our work has been carried on by correspondence.

The principal activity of our Committee has been to carry forward developing relationships with representatives of Divisions 5,7,12,15,17 and 20. A physical meeting was held at which Dr. Ethel Cornell represented our Committee in January at Michigan State College. A report of this meeting was submitted to the Executive Committee and recommendations were published in the March 1950 Newsletter. Future work would be considerably enhanced if recommendation number 1 of the report were carried out. It states: "that a committee of Division 12 prepare a statement of its function with special attention to the distinctive contributions of the Division in overlapping areas. The Divisions of Evaluation and Measurement and Educational Psychology have already prepared such a statement."

It is expected that Committee representatives of the various Divisions will be called to a meeting at State College, probably Monday, September 4.

Paul Eiserer, Chairman
Ethel Cornell
Glenn Ramsey

COMMITTEE ON LIASON WITH DIVISION OF PERSONALITY

This Committee has been relatively inactive during the past year. The Division of Personality had a number of ideas which to date have not been realized as far as your Committee is aware. It is possible that Dr. Urie Bronfenbrenner (chairman of the Laison Committee from the Division of Personality) will have something to report from the standpoint of the Division of Personality but this information has not yet reached us. It is suggested that until such word is received, any decision about the continuation of this Committee or the constitution of it be postponed.

Saul Rosenzweig, Chairman
Julian Rotter
Paul Meehl

JOB OPPORTUNITIES COMMITTEE

Little or no unemployment among clinical psychologists, the very considerable difficulties of surveying job opportunities on a nationwide scale, the transient value of such a survey, and the demands of more current and pressing concerns, resulted in relatively little activity by this Committee during 1950. Attention, however, has been given to the organizational and methodological problems of ascertaining job opportunities for clinical psychologists in the country at a time when such information will be of more importance to the profession.

Jerry W. Carter, Jr., Chairman Harold Hildreth
Chester Bennett Morris Krugman
Noel Maillaux

LOS ANGELES SOCIETY OF CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGISTS IN PRIVATE PRACTICE

Twenty-one Ph.D. APA clinicians in private practice in Los Angeles County met on July 9, 1950, to complete the formal organization of the Los Angeles Society of Clinical Psychologists in Private Practice. The Society will function autonomously, yet operating within the framework of the APA.

At their first official meeting, the members of the Los Angeles Triple-P elected the following Executive Board: Barney Katz, president; J. A. Morris Kimber, vice president; James F. T. Bugental, secretary; Zelda S. Wolpe, treasurer; George Lehner, Member-at-Large; Thomas D. Cutsforth, chairman of the Professional Conduct Committee; and Keith Sward, chairman of the Committee on Public Relations and Legislation.

The group will sponsor monthly meetings of a scientific and professional nature.

One of the purposes of the Los Angeles Society will be to promote optimal inter-professional relations. It is estimated that three or four hundred of the 6,000 physicians in Los Angeles County are currently using the diagnostic and therapeutic services of Ph.D. APA psychologists in the area. Working with a subcommittee of the California State Medical Association, the psychologists in private practice in Los Angeles have already adopted a code of ethics. The Ethics Committee of the Los Angeles Triple-P has been empowered to enforce this code.

Applicants for membership should write to Dr. Lee E. Travis, chairman of the Committee on Membership, University of Southern California. To qualify for membership, an applicant must be an APA Associate or Fellow; he must be engaged in giving clinical psychological services on an independent (non-institutional) fee basis; he must be of good moral character; he must have had at least one year of appropriately supervised experience in the practice of clinical psychology; and, finally, he must hold a doctor's degree based in part upon a psychological dissertation in clinical psychology and conferred by a graduate school of recognized standing.

MALPRACTICE INSURANCE FOR PSYCHOLOGISTS IN PRIVATE PRACTICE

A committee of the Los Angeles Society of Clinical Psychologists in Private Practice has undertaken a study of malpractice insurance for psychologists in private practice. A report, submitted by Maurice Rapkin through Keith Sward of the Private Practice Committee, reads as follows:

"Most professional people have, at one time or another, felt the need for malpractice insurance. Psychologists are no exception. Such insurance might be considered as a legal retaining fee, that is, the premiums purchase legal aid as well as financial coverage in legal actions which might be brought against the psychologist.

Present Status: As near as the committee could determine, there is no insurance policy written specifically for the psychologist. Some psychologists have obtained malpractice coverage under a medical-type policy written by Lloyds of London.

Proposal: Lloyd's are interested in developing a policy designed specifically for psychologists. However, since they have had no experience with such a policy, they made the following proposal: (a) They will write a group insurance policy for a minimum of 25 psychologists. (b) It will be for 3 years. (c) It will provide malpractice ($10,000 - $30,000) and liability and property damage ($5,000). (d) It will initially read like the standard medical policy. However, as soon as the arrangements have been consummated, their represen-

tatives will meet with a committee of the insured to draw up a policy specifically for psychologists. When this is mutually satisfying, the new form will take the place of the old. This procedure will satisfy the company of the psychologists' intent to buy the insurance, and will provide the psychologists with immediate coverage.

Costs: Individual coverage is now available for about $60 per year. The group cost for comparable coverage will be $100 for 3 years, or $33 figured annually. It may be anticipated that there might well be a reduction in costs thereafter.

Organizational Implications: In order to take out such a group policy, there must exist a formal organization with responsible officers. The organization becomes responsible for the payment of premiums in case of individual default. As a corollary, only members in good standing are eligible for this insurance. Thus, if a member drops or is dropped from the rolls, his insurance is automatically cancelled. This, then, might be a mild economic tooth in the application of sanctions in cases of ethical or professional violations. Only one Master policy may be issued to an organization. This policy may be issued on either a local or national level.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON DIAGNOSTIC DEVICES

The Committee held no physical meetings during the year but the chairman met with several members of the committee individually. The committee is engaged in three major undertakings. The first is preparation of a symposium on the use of diagnostic devices for prognostic purposes in military screening, counselling and therapy. This symposium is being prepared by Dr. Ivan N. Mensh and is to cover prognostic approaches in psychology, biochemistry, physiology and psychiatry. It is hoped that a representative of each of these fields will be available for the symposium which is to be held at the 1951 annual meeting.

The second undertaking is being carried out by a subcommittee consisting of Roy Schafer (Chairman), Irving A. Berg, Lloyd McCandless and Leon A. Pennington. In cooperation with the Committee on Graduate Training in Clinical Psychology a questionnaire was sent out to survey clinical testing practices throughout the country. In addition to this questionnaire a request was also made for a sample report from each clinic representative of the clinic's approach to test results. Dr. Schafer reports that about 250 forms were returned out of the 1200 that were sent out and about 100 sample psychological test-reports were included. These data are now being analyzed and it is hoped that a report will be available in time for the meeting at Penn State. A subsequent report will be published in one of the psychological journals. The subcommittee wishes to be discharged when their report is completed.

The third undertaking is a survey of current research with diagnostic tests. A pilot study was undertaken in the New England region and a questionnaire was drawn up asking information about the availability of research material on diagnostic devices in the files of various clinics and research workers. After these data are tabulated, the survey may be extended throughout the country.

Regarding the report on last year's activity, a symposium sponsored by this committee was conducted by the Division of Clinical and Abnormal at the Denver meeting on the "Case of Gregor". Material on this case has been published in the Journal of Projective Techniques. The review of statistical techniques currently used in studying diagnostic problems, which was presented in brief at the Denver meeting, is to appear in the Psychological Bulletin during 1950.

John E. Bell
Ivan N. Mensh
Roy Schafer
Joseph Zubin, Chairman.

DIVISION TREASURER'S REPORT

The full annual financial report of the Division Treasurer will be published in the September Newsletter and will cover the fiscal year which terminates at that time.

A condensed budget statement is included, as it will be presented to the Executive Committee for action before the Annual Meeting.

BUDGET STATEMENT

	Voted for 1949-50	Probable Expenditures 1949-1950	Recommended for 1950 - 1951
1. Secretary half-time	$1320.00	$1320.00	$1500.00
2. Newsletters (including postage)	1350.00	960.00	900.00
3. Executive Committee	635.00	400.00	700.00
4. Other Committee Exp.	1200.00	450.00	700.00
5. Printing, stationery, off. supplies, misc.	500.00	350.00	250.00
6. Postage, Tel. & Tel.	350.00	150.00	250.00
7. Contingency	200.00	215.00	200.00
8. APA for collecting assessment (charged under 7. this year.)			275.00
	$5555.00	$3845.00	$4575.00

SUMMARY 1949 - 1950

Balance 1948 - 1949	$ 590.42	
Income 1949 - 1950 (dues and assessments)	4787.84	
		$5378.26
Expected expenses 1949 - 1950		3845.00
Balance 1949 - 1950		$1533.26

EXPECTED INCOME 1950 - 1951

APA Dues	$1374.00	
Assessments		
529 Fellows x $3.00	1587.00	
845 Associates x $1.50	1268.00	
		$4229.00

As can be seen, the recommended budget can be nearly covered by assessing Fellows $3.00 and Associates $1.50 this year. This will leave this year's surplus of over $1000 clear. I strongly recommend that the Division hold this as a reserve fund which can be used for such extra jobs as the Psychotherapy Committee questionnaire or for emergencies in public relations that might conceivably rise, etc.

ANNE ROE

DIVISION TREASURER'S REPORT

The Divisional Secretary's office received the addition of an Associate Secretary (Dr. Harry V. McNeill) in March, 1950. He has assisted in the preparation of recent Newsletters and in the handling of other Division business.

Attempts have been made throughout the year to stimulate and assist the work of Division committees by means of correspondence and a review of various committee members. In some instances the addition of new members or substitution of members has been proposed in order to activate committee projects. The Secretary communicated with Congressional members of the Appropriations Committees concerned with the cuts in professional personnel proposed by the Veterans Administration in the spring of this year. A copy of the statement prepared by the President, Carl R. Rogers, and the Executive Committee was forwarded in each case.

Six Newsletters were published this year.

Six information letters to the Executive Committee were issued for the President of the Division. This facilitated the work of the Executive Committee and reduced the necessity for physical meetings to one (which took place in February 1950, at Atlantic City) in addition to the annual meetings.

A special place on the program for Clinical and Abnormal Division affairs was obtained at the Mid-Western Psychological Association annual meeting as well as the Western Psychological Association annual meeting. It was not possible to obtain a special place on the Eastern Psychological Association's annual meeting, but clinical papers were well represented on the program.

61 applications for the status of Fellow in the Division were processed; 153 applications for Associate were likewise processed and one Affiliate application. The Executive Committee will review these before presenting them to the membership for action on recommendation to be made to the APA Council of Representatives. Each applicant will be individually notified of the result by mail after the meeting at Penn. State, and the list of those accepted will be published in the September Newsletter. Considerable thought was given to the difficulties arising from sponsors failure to return evaluations of candidates at all or within a reasonable time. Suggestions for improved evaluation methods were solicited from the membership.

During the current year 15 members resigned from Division 12 and 4 resigned from the APA. This leaves the Division strength at 470 Fellows and 678 Associates, a total of 1148 members.

ANNE ROE

BRING NEWSLETTER TO BUSINESS MEETING

The reports of the various Committees of the Division, which appear in this Newsletter, describe the main activities of the Division throughout the year. In order that Division members may participate more actively in Division affairs, it is suggested that they study these reports and bring them to the Business Meeting of the Division (after the Presidential Address, Monday, September 4, 7 P.M.) Thus they will be able to discuss more effectively the various items brought up.

1:40-3:50 p.m. Symposium: Interpreting the TAT. Div. 12 and Society for Projective Techniques. Auditorium...Robert R. Holt, Chairman; William E. Henry, Daniel J. Levinson, Lester Luborsky, Julian B. Rotter, Frederick Wyatt.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7

8:50-9:50 a.m. Research in Therapy. Elec. Engr. 110.

8:50 The experimental application of psychotherapy as a learning technique. Theodore Landsman, Arthur Combs, Kenneth Peterson.

9:05 A specific relapse phenomenon during the course of electric convulsive therapy. R.W.Pugh

9:20- Factor analyses of psychoanalytic, nondirective and Adlerian therapeutic relationships. Fred E. Fiedler.

9:35 Group therapy with institutionalized male delinquents. Charles Gerstenlauer.

10:00-11:00 a.m. Validation factors in Diagnostic Tests. Elec. Engr. 110.

10:00 Common and unique factor patterns in normals and neurotics. John F. Winne.

10:15 The relationship of personality traits to factors of intelligence in personality disorders. Reuben Horlick.

10:30 The effect of mental set and item structure upon response to a projective test. Julian Meltzoff.

10:45 A study of the sensitivity of the Szondi Test in the sexual and paroxysmal vectors. Irving A. Fosberg.

11:10-11:55 a.m. Anxiety and Stress. Elec. Engr. 110.

11:10 Stimulus generalization as a function of clinical anxiety. Gerald Rosenbaum.

11:25 Ameliorative effects of "counseling" upon maze performance following experimentally induced stress. Donald S. Pomeroy.

11:40 The possibility of antisocial uses of hypnosis. Paul C. Young.

1:40-3:50 p.m. Symposium: Experimental Approach to Psychoanalytic Theory. Auditorium...Edward S. Bordin, Chairman; John Anderson, Gerald Blum, Sibylle Escalona, Else Frenkel-Brunswik, Donald Miller, Rene Spitz.

7:00 p.m. Meeting of the Incoming Executive Committee. Willard 106.

8:30 p.m. Annual Report to Members of the American Psychological Association. Auditorium.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8

10:00-12:10 Discussion and Demonstration Groups. Div. 12. Sparks 316.

10:00-12:10 a.m. Round-Table Discussion Group: Application of Psychoanalytic Theory to Psychological Research. Sparks 121...Bruno Bettelheim, Chairman; Sibylle Escalona, Robert Holt, O. Hobart Mowrer, David Rapaport, Milton Wexler, Frederick Wyatt.

10:00-12:10 a.m. Demonstration: Ways of Handling Transference Attitudes in Client-Centered Counseling. Carnegie 3...Gerald Haigh, Chairman; Oliver H. Brown, Eugene Streich.

10:00-12:10 a.m. Round-Table Discussion Group: Clinical and Research Use of the "Blacky Pictures". Sparks 10...Gerald S. Blum, Chairman; Abraham Carp, Howard Hunt, Frances Merchant, Harold L. Raush.

1:40-3:50 p.m. Symposium: Problems in the Use of Psychological Testing in Relation to Therapy. Auditorium...Max L. Hutt, Chairman; Camilla M. Anderson, Samuel Kutash, Mortimer Meyer, Charl Rhode, and Lawrence S. Rogers.

This program has been printed on the last page for the convenience of members who may want to detach it from the rest of the Newsletter.

PROGRAM ABSTRACT FOR DIVISION 12 - FIFTY-EIGTH ANNUAL MEETING AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 3

7:00 p.m. Executive Committee Meeting, Willard Hall 106.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 4

1:40-3:50 p.m. Symposium: Psychology in the Field of Community Mental Health. Auditorium...Jerry W. Carter, Jr., Chairman; Carl L. Anderson, Edith E. Lord, Joseph Brewer, Marie Skodak, Wayne Dennis

7:00 p.m. Presidential Address and Business Meeting. Auditorium...Carl R. Rogers, President. Where Are We Going in Clinical Psychology?

9:00 p.m. Joint Committee Meeting on Relationships with Division of Educational Psychology. Div. 5, 7, 12, 15, 16, 17, 20. Willard 108.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5

8:50-11:00 a.m. Round-Table Discussion Group: Psychological Aspects of Physical Disabilities. Div. 12 and 16. White Hall 105...Louis Long, Chairman; Theodora Abel, Wilma Donahue, James F. Garrett, Lee Meyerson, Morton Seidenfeld.

8:50-11:00 a.m. Round-Table Discussion Group: Ramification of the H-T-P Technique. Carnegie 1. John N. Buck, Chairman; Linda Carter, Selma Landisberg, Arthur Weider, Karen Machover, Clellan Morgan.

8:50-11:00 a.m. Round-Table Discussion Group: Procedures and Methods in Supervising Clinical Trainees and Interns. Sparks 10...Gladys L. Anderson, Chairman; Joseph E. Brewer, Abraham Carp, Ann Magaret, O. Hobart Mowrer, Seymour Sarason.

8:50-11:00 a.m. Round-Table Discussion Group: Psychodrama: Current Uses and Problems in Diagnosis and Therapy. Sparks 121...Doris Twitchell-Allen, Chairman; James Enneis, Rosemary Lippitt, Dwight Miles, J. L. Moreno.

8:50-11:00 a.m. Round-Table Discussion Group: The Perception of Movement in Pictorially Presented Stimuli. Sparks 316...Joseph Zubin, Chairman; David Levy, Rudolph Arnheim.

1:40-3:50 p.m. Symposium: Analytically Oriented Therapies. Auditorium...Theodora Abel, Chairman; Bruno Bettelheim, Harry Bone, Robert Morrow, Lewis Wolberg, Frederick Wyatt.

8:15 p.m. Address of the President of the American Psychological Association, Reception, and Informal Dance. Recreation Hall...J. P. Guilford, President.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6

8:50-9:50 a.m. Diagnostic Tests for Children. Auditorium.

8:50 Differences between verbal and performance IQ's on the Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Children. Harold Seashore.

9:05 A normative study of human figure drawings for children. Paul Noller and Arthur Weider.

9:20 A tension index of adjustment based on pictures stories elicited by the Michigan Picture Test. Ralph E. Walton, Max L. Hutt, Gwen Andrew, Samuel Hartwell.

9:35 Early childhood recollections: an integrative technique of personality test data. Janet S. Greene and Asya L. Kadis.

10:00-11:00 a.m. Rorschach. Div. 12 and Society for Projective Techniques. Auditorium.

10:00 Rorschach patterns as a tool in predicting success or failure in the rehabilitation of the physically handicapped. Joseph Levi.

10:15 Perceptual attitudes of "Form-boundness" and "Form-lability" in Rorschach responses. George S. Klein, Herbert J. Schlesinger.

10:30 An experimental investigation of the affective value of color on the Rorschach Test. Howard W. Goodman.

10:45 Electroencephalographic validation of the Rorschach, Hunt and Bender Gestalt Tests. T. Cunliffe Barnes.

11:10-12:10 a.m. Personality Structure. Auditorium.

11:10 Concept formation as a function of personality structure. George K. Yacorzynski.

11:25 The relationship between examiner personality and obtained Rorschach protocols; an application of interpersonal relations theory. D.R. Miller, Richard Sanders, S.E. Cleveland.

11:40 The organization of hostility controls in various personality structures. Seymour Fisher, Edith Hinds.

11:55 Personality structure of chronic alcoholics. Erwin Singer.